



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## CANADA.

*Bacteriological diagnosis of typhoid fever.*COATICOOK, CANADA, *October 12, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to communicate the following, relating to the matter of typhoid fever, viz: The board of health of the Province of Quebec have just issued a circular to the medical profession offering to make serum-diagnosis of typhoid fever, free of charge. The offer is made to test the practical utility of the method proposed to be conducted under the direction of Dr. Wyatt Johnson, bacteriologist of the board. Physicians are requested to submit samples of dried blood of patients in sterilized paper (furnished gratis by the board). A report is communicated by telephone at 2 P. M. following the day upon which the sample is received. A copy of the circular has been requested which will be forwarded if the same can be obtained.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. LINSLEY,  
*United States Consul.*

## CUBA.

*Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.*

The United States consul at Cardenas reports 2 deaths from yellow fever during the week ended October 10.

The United States consul at Matanzas reports 14 deaths from yellow fever during the week ended October 7.

Under date of October 6 the United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended October 11 there were in that city 15 deaths from yellow fever and 5 from smallpox.

The United States sanitary inspector at Santiago de Cuba reports 32 deaths from yellow fever and 31 deaths from smallpox, during the 3 weeks ended October 10.

The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports 195 cases of yellow fever, with 65 deaths, during the week ended October 15.

HABANA, CUBA, *October 17, 1896.*

SIR: In the following mortuary report which I have the honor of forwarding you to-day, it will be seen that yellow fever does not exist to any great extent among civilians in this city, which circumstance is probably owing to the fact that but few of such persons have come here during the past year who are liable to have it. But that disease continues with all its malignancy and perhaps in increasing numbers among the Spanish soldiers. The statistics of the many military hospitals in the neighborhood of Habana, that is to say within a radius of 25 miles or so, and in which there are more or less cases of yellow fever, can not at present be obtained, if ever.

I am informed that the government here has appropriated and is already using for hospital purposes the extensive "Almacenes," or sugar storehouses of Regla, which structures it will be remembered are situated contiguous to the wharf on the opposite side of the harbor from

this city. This measure, of course, will infect those buildings and possibly such sugar as may or will be stored in them.

Smallpox here is now limited almost entirely to civilians, as the Spanish troops are now supposed to be vaccinated either before leaving Spain or on their way here.

Mortuary report: During the week ended October 15, there were 238 deaths in this city from all diseases. Sixty-five of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 195 new cases; 23 were caused by smallpox, with 160 new cases approximately; 13 were caused by enteric fever, 8 by so-called pernicious fever, 5 by paludal fever, 7 by dysentery, 9 by enteritis, 1 by glanders, 1 by the gripe, 1 by pneumonia, and 26 by tuberculosis.

Sixty-one of the 65 deaths from yellow fever during the week were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals, while the remaining 4 deaths from that disease were among civilians in the city.

All of the deaths from smallpox were among civilians in poor circumstances.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *September 26, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba during the week ended September 26 is not so favorable as that of the week before. The deaths have increased again, the records giving 100 against 74 last week. Yellow fever has caused 14 deaths, smallpox 13, remittent fever 12, tuberculosis 10, enterocolitis 15, pernicious fever 8; the rest from common diseases, both acute and chronic, of noncontagious character.

The terrible heat of the last few days, allied to the agglomeration of the poor in hovels and houses too small to contain them, keep up the unhealthy condition of the city, world renowned for the total absence of hygienic measures to preserve the health of its inhabitants.

I am happy to inform you that Dr. P. H. Hyatt, the American consul, has again taken charge of the United States consulate, and, although not feeling quite well or strong, manages to get through its arduous duties.

• SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *October 3, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there have been 69 deaths during the week ended this Saturday, October 3. Of these, 6 were from yellow fever, 8 from smallpox, 2 from tuberculosis, 3 from pernicious fever, 7 from diarrhea, 1 from typhomalarial fever, 3 from remittent fever, and the rest from noncontagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of Santiago has become better owing to heavy rainfalls and to a cooler temperature, also to the absence of great bodies of troops gone into active operations to the seat of war. Smallpox, as I have reported before, is gradually dying out from want of material for the disease to work on. Yellow fever prevails among the unacclimated soldiers to a large extent. Malarial fevers are very common, especially among children under the form of typhomalaria.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *October 10, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended October 10:

Seventy-eight deaths have been reported for this period, of which 12 were from yellow fever, 6 from smallpox, 3 from typhomalarial fever,

7 from remittent fever, 5 from tuberculosis, 1 from dysentery, 3 from diarrhea, and the rest from common affections of noncontagious character.

The smallpox epidemic is almost at an end as there are few cases now under treatment and no new invasions are reported. Yellow fever is about the same as last week. Remittent fever and typhomalaria prevail to a great extent. Diarrhea is very common.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.  
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

#### JAPAN.

#### *Report of the prevalence of cholera, dysentery, and smallpox.*

YOKOHAMA, September 23, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my usual report of infectious disease in Japan for the period September 15 to 23, inclusive.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,  
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

#### *Report of infectious disease in Japan, from September 15 to September 23, 1896.*

Locality.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Smallpox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....			99	30		
Osaka Fu.....			144			
Tokyo Fu.....	3	1	144	(*)	1	
Aichi Ken.....			235	59		
Akita Ken.....			122	14		
Awomori Ken.....			9			
Chiba Ken.....			56	16		1
Fukuoka Ken.....			129	34		
Fukushima Ken.....			5	1		
Gifu Ken.....			226	65		
Gumma Ken.....			771	281		
Hioyo Ken.....			353	91	35	26
Ibaraki Ken.....			1	1		
Ishikawa Ken.....			121	30		
Iwate Ken.....			66	8		
Kagawa Ken.....			550	81		
Kagoshima Ken.....			206	60		
Kanagawa Ken.....			120	30	5	
Kochi Ken.....			134	22		
Kumamoto Ken.....			120	29		
Miyagi Ken.....			318	82	7	1
Miyazaki Ken.....			87	16		
Miyze Ken.....			63	14		
Nagano Ken.....			2,150	402		
Nagasaki Ken.....			26	7		
Nara Ken.....			134	33		
Niigata Ken.....			1,044	116		
Oita Ken.....			142	44		
Okayama Ken.....			258	79		
Saga Ken.....			3	1		
Saitama Ken.....			211	42	1	1
Shidzuoka Ken.....			132	32		
Shimane Ken.....			817	258		
Tokushima Ken.....			297	98	5	2
Tottori Ken.....			59	17		
Toyama Ken.....			63	19		
Yamagata Ken.....			115	11		
Yamaguchi Ken.....			301	82		
Yamanashi Ken.....			64	9		
Yehime.....			121	30		
The Hokkaido.....			2	1	2	2

\* No report.